on the surface of the CH1 domain and are relatively uniform, all being core-fucosylated, complex-type and heavily sialylated. Antibodies wherein the VH and Vκ region encoding hLL2 is replaced with those of other antibodies of interest also are useful in accordance with the present invention. This replacement can be effected, for example, by simple cut and paste procedures, sequentially using the enzyme pairs XhoI/HindIII and XbaI/BamHI, respectively. A Vκ region containing a Vκ-N site can be inserted using a similar approach. See also the examples set forth below.

On page 13 of the application, replace the second full paragraph with the following paragraph:

In accordance with another pretargeting method of the present invention, a clearing agent is administered after the landscaped antibody has localized at the target site (and before the diagnostic or therapeutic agent is administered) in order to clear non-localized antibody from circulation. Advantageously, the clearing agent is anti-idiotypic to the landscaped antibody, such as an anti-idiotypic antibody. U.S. Patent Applications 08/486,166 and U.S. Patent No. 5,965,131, the contents of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety, describe anti-idiotypic clearing agents useful in accordance with the present invention.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 3 and 20 and enter the following new versions of pending claims into the record.

1. A method of making a glycosylated antibody having a reactive ketone group on the glycosylated site, comprising:

transfecting SP2/0 cells with a vector encoding an antibody having one or more N-glycosylation sites in the CH1 or Vκ domain in a culture medium comprising a ketone derivative of a saccharide or saccharide precursor, and

expressing said transfected SP2/0 cells so that they produce a glycosylated antibody having a reactive ketone group on the glycosylated site.